

**Central Bridge Water District**  
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Public Water System ID # NY4700093  
June 2015

### **PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE**

Central Bridge Water District had exceeded the legal limit for Manganese in March 2015. Manganese is a naturally occurring substance and has limited health effects.

The New York State Department of Health sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of manganese above the maximum contaminant level is an aesthetic health concern. Manganese generally gets into drinking water after dissolving from naturally occurring minerals in the ground. The New York State Department of Health has set an enforceable drinking water standard for manganese to reduce the risk of these adverse aesthetic health effects. Under this standard manganese may not be above an average of 0.3 parts per million concentration in drinking water. The manganese concentration found at Central Bridge Water District was an average of 0.73 milligrams per liter.

The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council determined an estimated safe and adequate daily dietary intake of manganese to be between 2 and 5 milligrams per liter for adults. However, many people's diets lead them to consume even higher amounts of manganese, especially those who consume high amounts of vegetables or are a vegetarian. The infant population is of greatest concern. It would be better if the drinking water were not used to make infant formula since it already contains iron and manganese.

Excess manganese produces a brownish color in laundered goods and impairs the taste of tea, coffee, and other beverages. Concentrations may form a coating on distribution pipes. These may slough off, causing brown blotches on laundered clothing or black particles in the water.

This public notice must be repeated every calendar quarter while the violation remains unresolved. This is the public notice for the first quarter of (January, February, March) 2015.

**Central Bridge Water District Has Levels of Total Trihalomethanes Above Drinking Water Standards.**

Our water system has recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor your drinking water for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results conducted in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 confirmed that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for total trihalomethanes. The second quarter result for 2015 was 96.0 ug/l. The running annual average in total trihalomethane samples taken for the past 4 quarters is 88.3 ug/l. The standard for total trihalomethanes is that the running average of quarterly samples may not exceed 80 ug/l.

### **What does this mean?**

Trihalomethanes are a group of chemicals that includes chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and chlorodibromomethane. Trihalomethanes are formed in drinking water during treatment by chlorine, which reacts with certain acids that are in naturally-occurring organic material (for example, decomposing vegetation such as tree leaves, algae or other aquatic plants) in surface water sources such as rivers and lakes. The amount of trihalomethanes in drinking water can change from day to day, depending on the temperature, the amount of organic material in the water, the amount of chlorine added, and a variety of other factors. Drinking water is disinfected by public water suppliers to kill bacteria and viruses that could cause serious illnesses. Chlorine is the most commonly used disinfectant in New York State. For this reason, disinfection of drinking water by chlorination is beneficial to public health.

Some studies suggest that people who drink chlorinated water (which contains trihalomethanes) or water containing elevated levels of trihalomethanes for long periods of time may have an increased risk for certain health effects. For example, some studies of people who drank chlorinated drinking water for 20 to 30 years show that long term exposure to disinfection by-products (including trihalomethanes) is associated with an increased risk for certain types of cancer. A few studies of women who drank water containing trihalomethanes during pregnancy show an association between exposure to elevated levels of trihalomethanes and small increased risks for low birth weights, miscarriages and birth defects. However, in each of the studies, how long and how frequently people actually drank the water, as well as how much trihalomethanes the water contained is not known for certain. Therefore, we do not know for sure if the observed increased risks for cancer and other health effects are due to trihalomethanes or some other factor. The individual trihalomethanes chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Chloroform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane are also known to cause effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure, primarily on the liver, kidney, nervous system and on their ability to bear healthy offspring. Chemicals that cause adverse health effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure may pose a risk for adverse health effects in humans exposed to lower levels over long periods of time.

### **What should I do?**

This is not immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. You may wish to use bottled water certified for use in New York State to cook and drink until the problem is resolved.

### **Steps We Are Taking**

The Water Board is committed in trying to improve the quality of water that is distributed the residents of Central Bridge and the Board is also trying to accomplish this without any increase of water rates.

For more information, please contact the Central Bridge Water District Superintendant at 518-376-3426 or attend the District meeting the first Thursday of each month at the Methodist Church on Church Street, Central Bridge, at 7:30 PM.

For more information on the contaminants and standards you may also call the EPA's Safe Drinking water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791, the EPA's Safewater Website [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/) or the Schoharie County Department of Health at 518-295-8382, 276 Main Street, Schoharie.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

“Central Bridge Water District is an equal opportunity provider, and employer. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD).”